FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE EVENING EDITION (Including Postage). PER MONTH. 30c.: PER YEAR, \$3.50.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING EDITION

THE WORLD

for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 28, was as follows :

Monday 149,680 TUESDAY 71.940 WEDNESDAY 75.300 THURSDAY 76,040 FRIDAY 76,780 SATURDAY 78.140

FREE SUGAR FOR THE POOR. The "inside facts about sugar" presented in THE EVENING WORLD to-day show how the

its tribute from the people.

They show, also, how to deal a staggering blow at the Sugar Trust.

The higher grades of unrefined sugar are quite clean enough for many culinary uses. They would be bought by the poor in prefer ence to the higher-priced grades of refined. But under our beautiful tariff these "raw sugars" are kept out by high duties. The lower grades, that must be refined, are famonopoly.

The usable grades of raw sugar should be admitted free of duty.

THE WOMEN WORKERS.

When the question of women's political rights is raised it is common for men to say : "The women will have the ballot when they ask for it. They get anything that they want, but they don't want to vote."

It is a pity that women can't get some of the rights they do want-such as equal pay for equal work, done side by side with men aliving price for labor; decent provisions for their comfort and health in stores and shops, and just treatment generally by their employers.

It is to secure this treatment that the work ingwomen are organizing. It is a pity they should have to do so, but "pity 'tis 'tis

STILL APPEALING.

Boss PLATT has five times appealed to the people of this State, and they have repudiated him and all his works.

Notwithstanding these adverse decisions be has hung on to an office long after his term had expired. And now that the Supreme Court has decided that he was never legally qualified to hold it, the little Boss has appealed again.

The grip of grim death to a deceased African is as nothing compared to the grip of a Republican politician to an office.

SIMPLY A DYING KICK.

The moribund and mortgaged Sun gives THE EVENING WORLD'S popular Police Captain Stories the benefit of a free advertisement to the extent of its dwindling circula-

This is very kind, but it really wasn't necessary. THE EVENING WORLD is moving on quite satisfactorily upon its merits. The people like its stories, and all its other special features. Figures talk. Facts speak.

It is the figures and the facts that disturb our left-behind contemporary and not any concern for the Captains, who are quite able to take care of themselves.

As the practical old woman said to her spasmedically agitated husband: "Go on with your dying, but for pity's sake don't tear the bedclothes."

THE PENCE IS DOWN.

If Mrs. LANGTRY is disposed to lament the removal of her fence, erected to "cheat surprise and prying eyes," let her remember the words of the poet (as amended): "Beauty is its own excuse for being "-seen.

Our pretty saleswomen and shopgirls, some of them quite as handsome as the lovely Lary, are not so ungracious as to hide their front windows behind a fence. They haven't the money, in the first place.

There are always the shutters and curtains for needful protection, and these are not so

ungraciously repellent as a high board fence. If Peeping Toms or dawdling dudes annoy the actress, let her kitchenmaid turn upon them a stream from the sidewalk washer.

The husband who has twice taken back and forgiven his eloping wife, only to lose her a third time, is evidently trying to rob Jos of his long-sustained reputation as "the most patient man."

It is simple truth to say that the lads who are killed by eigarettes are not their only " victims." A great many innocent persons

are compelled to endure their noxious smoke, BIRMARCE has the floor for to-morrow. THE EVENING WORLD will give him double

stes for an advance copy of his speech; here is nothing niggardly about us.

The dickey birds sav that the chips from he crumbling ceiling are not the only kind hat some of the Albany Solons are familiar

The boy who stole a WORLD Almanac cerfainly had a correct idea of values.

The Boston blue-stockings have been debeting the tariff question, and, to their credit he it said, they decided against protection.

IN TOMPKINS MARKET.

Smiling Hally Alengarten is, always in a good humor.

William Doubleday does a good business in ox, sheep and ben.

"Mike" Tully, the watchman, is ready to watch anything, from a dog fight to a ten-story building. "Russian " Julius Schuste, a buyer for Zahn, is called "Russian" because of the way he attends

to business. Tom Seanan knows his business and when he hands down a decision about meat chopping no one disputes him.

Carl Hermann' desires to introduce " homing turkeys" in this country. He belongs to innumerable benevolent societies. Francis Duval has a stand away down in the southeast corner of the building. Selling fish is a

favorite pastime with him. WORLDLINGS.

Divorces were granted to a mother and besaughter on the same day in the Circuit Court at Gladwin, Mich., recently.

Ah Lin Sin, the richest Chinaman in San Franciaco, is a millionaire, and there is a Chinaman in Laporte, Cal., whose fortune is reckoned at

Rev. Thomas W. Cain, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, in [Ricamond, who has just accepted a call to Galveston, Tex., 18 the first colored minister ordained in Virginia in the Episcopa Church. tariff-created monopoly has been able to exact Pope Leo is very fondfof "the classical languages."

of which be has a wide and critical knowledge. He knows Horace and Virgil by heart, and his poems in praise of the Virgia Mary are models of Latin The petrified body of a man was recently dis overed in a gulch near Dayton, Ore., by a farmer.

when the clothing was removed had all the appear ance of a statue carved from gray stone. The brace of famous duelling pistols which were used at the famous Cosh-Shannon meeting, when Col. Shannon was killed, were recently exhibited wored, and the Trust gets the benefit of its in a Sumter (S. C.) barroom. They are owned by

Gen. E. W. Morse and have been used in a dozen or more ducis. The finest solitaire diamonds jowned in Washington are said to be those in the earrings of Mrs. Langhorne, a Virginia lady whose husband made a great fortune in tobacco. These stones are valued at \$5,000 each, and she has a necklace to match

The Duke of Westminster is reputed to have houses and possesses many square miles of farming land. He receives \$50 a minute the year round, or \$3,000 an hour, or \$72,000 a day.

Miss Martha Eileen Holahan is a new poetess who has come out of the West. She lives at Millville, Minn., and writes her verses at intervals while acting as station agent and telegraph operator for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Raliroad. She s twenty-eight years old, is attractive but no beautiful, and has a wealth of auburn hair. Her poetry calls to mind that of Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

THE LILY'S FENCE.

The Lily's fence by the wayside stood, Listen to this tale of woe. Not very handsome-'twee made of wood-Well out on the sidewalk there it stood. Listen to this tale of woe.

Hard trials for Charlotte; Hard, indeed, the Lily's lot Free from espionage it was not, Listen to this tale of woe.

The Lily's beauty it hid from view. Listen to this tale of woe. Her neighbors 'plained they couldn't see throng This barrier high, and they raised a hue,

And cry which was hearkened to. Listen to this tale of woe.

To-day the Incumbrance Bureau wrought To move the obstruction from the spot. Hard, indeed's, the Lily's lot; The fence which once was now is not, la not, is not. Listen to this tale of woe.



A Letter.

[From Judge.] FORT STANTON, N. M., --- -, '87. MY DEAR JACK: I had a narrow escape of it last week. Got captured by Man-Afraid-He-Wouldn't-Get-There, and was tied to a tree preparatory to some interesting tomatawk practice. I asked permission to have one last smoke, and on its being granted I lighted one of those cigars you sent me. I have seen no Indians since, and wish you would send me some more for general garrison delense. All well. Yours sincerely,

To John Shearman, ess. New York.

To John Shearman, esq., New York.

Visitors at the Hotels. State Treasurer Fitzgerald, whose home is in Cortiand, is at the Sturtevant House.

Mayor Charles D Jacob, of Louisville, is a guest at Capt. Conner's hostely, the St. James. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, yesterday in-cribed his name upon the Hotel Brunswick reg-

Ex-Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, is at he Gisey House, as is also Count Vilain XIV., of

The Hoffman House shelters for the present United S ares Senator Jones, of Nevada, and R. A. Parmenter, of Troy. Recently arrived at the Murray Hill are Col. George L. Gillespie, U. S. A., and ex-Gov. N. G. Ordway, of Dakola.

'Among the guests at the Astor House are A. C. Barron and Hugh McIntyre, who are building the bridge over the Hudson at Pougakeepste. Ex-tongressmen A. A. Ranney and W. W. Crapo, of Massachusetts; John A. Legan, jr., of Hilmols, and Pacific Rallway Commissioner David Illinois, and Pacific Rallway Commission T. Littler are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Whither Are We Drifting ? (From the Omaha World.)
Young Husband (year 1900)-Well, did you suc-

seed in getting a girl?
Young Wife—Yes, I secured one finally, but,

oh, John, at such a cost.

'What were the terms?'

'She is to receive \$50 a week if she doesn't like you, but if she likes you I am to get a divorce and let her have you?"

A Natural Inference.

[From the Richmond Disputch.] "Bismarck is going to teach the Poles the German language because it will draw them nearer to Germany." Judging from the weather we must have been teaching the Poies the United States inp-

Women's ideas of a tariff are best disclosed in the saying, based on fact, that they are

At the End of a Small Clew.

POLICE CAPT. M'DONNELL, Of the Prince Street Station,

PART I.

[WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE EVENING WORLD.] One afternoon at the station-house the Sergeant told me that a man wished to speak



with me. I told him to bring him in. A moment later a middlesized man, with a thin black beard and small eves, entered the room. He carried a bag with

him such as peddlers use to hold their wares He slunk into the room looking very pale

CAPT, M'DONNELL. and scared and stood before me. " Well, my good man, what do you want to

ee me for," I inquired. " Cap'n," he answered in a trembling voice,

Wooster street has been killed!' ' How did you find it out?" I asked him. 'I go there sometimes to get rice and hash," the peddler replied. "This afternoon about 5 o'clock I went down the steps and into the basement where John keeps. Cap'n, I didn't see him at first and thought he had gone out. But I looked around, for it's kind of dark in there and you can't see very well

without there's a light, and there was John The body was leaning against a small bluff, and lying on his side. He was half doubled up. He was all over blood, and his head was smashed in. "I spoke to him. He didn't hear because he was dead," continued the man "I felt of him, and he was pretty cold already and getting stiff. So I came here right off to tell

I got the name and address of the peddler and then went over to the place where the Chinaman kept his restaurant. It was in the neighborhood of Spring street. I knew the place very well, and had often seen the Chinaman around the door. He kept a cheap hashlarger income than any other subject of Great house and did not do a very large business, Britain, He owns row upon row of tenement- though some of the draymen and drivers used to drop in and get a plate of boiled rice and gravy.

He was a quiet, inoffensive fellow and very lose his temper when the men would chaff him and say things to him. He would move about attending to business, or sometimes give a quiet smile. He hardly ever answered back and was a very unlikely kind of fellow to get into a row.

When I got to the place there was a crowd around. They had got wind of the Chinaman being murdered, and were full of curiosity. I made my way down the steps leading into the basement.

There was the Chinaman, lying, as the ped dler had said, half turned over on his stomach. There was a pool of blood on the floor. His skull was severely fractured, and the sight was a revolting one.

An examination of the body showed that he had been stabbed. There was a big, ugly cut in his left breast, near the heart. There was only this one stab, but it was a nasty one. He had been beaten around the head with some dull thing, though it was impossible to tell what, the skull was smashed in so thoroughly.

On the floor, near the stove, there lay a big bread-knife. It had the large, broad blade which these knives have, and was very sharp, coming to a sharp point. A more terrible weapon to run into a man could hardly be found, as the blade was almost two inches wide and the edge as keen as a razor. The bread. rary church. knile was covered with blood. The murderer had evidently used the knife to stab John | ninth street were purchased and the building

to cause any one's death, the man who had stabbed him probably did not want to have the Chinaman able to make any statement, if he were discovered promptly, and so clubbed him about the head.

Nothing was found about the restaurant to give any clue to the murderer. No one around the place had seen or heard anything to excite suspicion or draw attention to the restaurant. The peddler had turned in there o get something to cat, and he was the first, so far as it appeared, who had seen the dead nan after the deed had been done.

For two days there was nothing that suggested the smallest clue to the murderer of unfortunate John. He had not made any enemies among the neighbors. They all seemed to like him, as being a very quiet, simple man, who attended to his business of supplying cheap food to his small number of customers, and never gave any trouble to anybody.

In looking around the place I had found several numbers chalked up on the wall, generally tens and fifteens, though once or twice there was a twenty-five and once a fifty. These numbers had dates with them for a month back. The fifty was with a date not three days before the man was found murdered.

In a drawer which had a lock to it I found among several trifling objects, two or three Chinese playing-cards. Chinamen have thin bits of pasteboard about two and a balf or three inches long and not quarter of an inch wide. They are marked with the denominations and have figures for the court cards.

These had red backs and rounded corners. They shuffle and deal these cards as quickly and just as easily as a gambler would a deck of ordinary full-sized cards. They have a knack for doing small things. They will put little steel "gaffs" on sparrows, and then have a regular cocking main with the birds.

On one of these cards was written some thing in Chinese characters, followed by the figures "175." Some of the numbers in chalk on the wall had been crossed out, or rubbed over with the fingers. There were four or five that had been cancelled in this way. The sum of the others was 175.

Putting this and that together, that perhaps some one had been things " hung up on the slate " by the ha man. The 10 would stand for the price of some rice and coffee, and these smaller numbers were more frequent.

little account, and after the extravagance of getting 50 cents charged at one time, John had "totaled up" the bill and taken a note on the playing-card for the full indebtedness. According to this theory, some one owed John \$1,75 for things he had got at the restaurant which had been charged, and John meant to ask him for the money, and so had

added up the check mark on the wall. This didn't seem to shed very much of a light on things. But everything has to be noted in a case like this, and two or three little things may fit together and make a big thing. For two days, as I said, there was nothing to give any clue. Then a German called at the station, having a boy twelve years old with him. He came into my room and said

"Captain, this boy has something to say to you about the Chinaman who was killed on Wooster street. Go on, now, and tell the Captain what you saw," he said encouragingly to the boy.

The boy then told me this in a timid sort of way.

" I was going by John's place about 1 o'clock. Just as I was going by the door opened and John started to run up the steps. A man came after him from inside and pulled him back into the shop. John tried not to go, but he did not holler. The man pulled him inside and shut the door."

"And we think he may be the man that the Chinaman who kept the restaurant on

asked the boy. "He was a dark man. He looked like

mulatto, he was so dark; and not very big, though he seemed strong." 'And what did you do after you saw the Chinaman pulled in?"

"I waited a minute. Then the dark man came to the door, scowling, and asked me what I was loafing round there for, and told me to go along. 'Then I went home," This was all the boy had to tell, but it was something. The dark man might be a light.

colored negro or a Spaniard. The Chinese playing-card with the writing on it and the 175 I took to a Chinaman and got him to tell me what the written part was. He said that it was S-A-N-C-H-E-Z. Sanchez is a Spanish name. The man whom the boy had seen was middle-sized, swarthy and strong; also of a passionate

disposition presumably, for he was rough with the Chinaman and cross to the boy. The number following the name was the amount of the small check scorings on the wall, which were charged against somebody, probably for Moreover the last charge was 50 cents, and sociable in his ways, But he never used to that was only three days back. The Chinaman was not at all quarrelsome, but he might

have provoked the customer who used to have his meals "hung up" by urging him to pay, especially when he saw him getting 50 for transportation and giving them a handsome profit, was a cent or so less a pound
than they obtained for it from American con-This was only a theory, but it was one

which the facts that were known seemed to Part II. To-Morrow.

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION. History of an Uptown German Catholic Church and a Sketch of Its Pastor.

4

The Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary was founded in 1858 by 30

the Rev. A. Krasny, with the encourage ment of Archbishop McCloskey, in order to accommodate the increasing population of the German Catholics on the west side. The first building was a frame structure crected at Ninth avenue and

THE REV. B. A. SCHWEN- Fiftieth street, which was dedicated by Vicar General Starrs in April, 1858, as a tempo-The following year three lots on Forty-

Then, although such a wound was enough McCloskey. The building went rapidly forward, and the new edifice was finally dedi-cated with solemn ceremonics in the fall of the same year by the Archbishop. The church is a fine, substantial brick edi-

fice, with a lofty steeple. The caps and trimmings are of durable brown stene, and the whole effect is one of strength and the whole effect is one of strength and solidity, without any attempt at elaborate architectural decoration.

After Father Krasny, the Rev Benedict Strochle was for many years pastor of the church, under whose care the parish prospered and much was done in the way of improving its educational facilities. Towards the close of his pustorate several lots were purchased on Fiftieth street, in the rear of the church, and a substantial brick schoolhouse, costing about \$25,000, was erected.

The school has now an attendance of over five hundred pupils of both sexes, and is under the care of the School Sisters of Notre

under the care of the School Sisters of Notre Dame and a number of lay teachers. The congregation numbers nearly six thousand people, and the baptisms number about

three hundred annually.

The present pastor of the church, the Rev.
Bernard A. Schwenniger, who succeeded
Father Stroehle in 1876, was born in Selm, a
Prussian town, Sept. 23, 1832. He prosecuted
his early studies in his own country, and also obtained his theological training there. He was ordained a priest June 9, 1857. When he first came to this country in 1866

by Archbishop Purcell and appointed an assistant priest in the Church of St. Paul in that city. He was afterwards appointed to take charge of a new church in that city—the Thurch of St. Louis—and after a pastorate of tye years he returned in 1875 to New York. Church of St. Louis—and after a pastorate of five years he returned in 1875 to New York, where he soon was appointed to his present charge. Father Schwenniger's present as-sistants are the Rev. Michael John Reinhardt and the Rev. John Schwinn.

For portraits and records of the leading competitors in the great Madison Square race and a detailed plan of the arrangements at the Garden see to-morrow's EVENING WORLD.

Scared by the Wounds He Made. Gus Coiter, of 218 West Twenty-ninth street, standed Alexander Mack, of 189 West Twenty-sixth street, in the back and the left arm with a small knife at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Seventh avenue early this morning. Immediately after the stabbing, Colter, seeing the amount of blood that was issuing from Mack's wounds, became frightened and ran away. The wounds were not considered dangerous by the surgeon, and Mack went home. The police expect to ariest Colter before evening.

An Illustrious Example.

[Prom the Bultimore American.]
There is just complaint of a favorite actress coming twice from a tomb to receive applause and the regulation bouquet, but this is nothing when you some rice and coffee, and these smaller numbers were more frequent.

The fifty, which was only three days back, was the largest figure on the list. It seemed get used to use the largest that when manager of Drury Liene Theatre during a pantomime he heard the hindles of an elephant say to the foreleg: "Blast your eyes! Gos little faster!"

possible that some customer had run up this INSIDE FACTS ABOUT SUGAR.

HOW THE TARIFF HAS BEEN DOCTORED TO FAVOR THE MONOPOLISTS.

the trust."
G. B. Washburn, manager of Everett's
Hotel and restaurant, said that they would
use about three thousand five hundred
pounds weekly. The difference in their bills
would be all of \$40 or more. Reduction or Removal of the Duty on the High Grades of Raw Sugar Urged as a Remedy-Interesting Facts About the would be all of \$40 or more.

Four hundred barrels a year, or about 120,000 pounds of sugar, are used at the Grand Union Hotel, in Forty-second street Consumption of Sugar at the Hotels and

"I am glad to see THE EVENING WORLD making such a bold and persistent attack on these Sugar Trust rascals," said an old-time merchant to-day, " and so is every one else in the trade outside of the refiners. The only way to break up this band of public robbers is to thoroughly ventilate them. The public may kick a good deal now, but when they know all they will kick so hard that some thing is bound to give. When it is apparent to those who know the inside workings of the trust and what it is based upon, how easily their power could be destroyed and New York made at the same time the great sugar market of the world, one might be pardoned

lork made at the same time the great sugar market of the world, one might be pardoned for getting a little excited when discussing the matter.

"What is the remedy? Free sugar, and by this I mean free raw sugar. The refiners are entitled to some protection, and I wouldn't grudge them a fair duty on refined sugar, but all raw sugar ought to be admitted free, and then there would be no danger of a trust or any other sort of moreovely being "And we think he may be the man that killed the Chinaman," said the man.
"What kind of looking man was the one who pulled the Chinaman into the shop?" I

are almost white.

"It will be seen by investigating the matter that the present trust is based entirely upon the protection which the refiners are afforded by the tariff. Without it they would be the second of t be absolutely helpless. This can be easily understood by taking these points into con-

sideration.

'First, that no sugar fit for use without passing through the refiner's hands, can be imported into this country. On all grades of foreign sugar above No. 13 color, Dutch standard, the duty is over three cents a pound, which is practically prohibitory, and on the highest grades the duty runs up to more than 100 per cent, on the market value of the sugar. No. 20 is nearly white, and for table sugar. of the sugar. No. 20 is nearly white, and for table sugar it is as good as many grades of

'In the second place, the tariff on the In the second place, the tariff on the lower grades of sugar, which must pass through the refineries, is placed relatively so much lower than that on the higher grades that a very large discrimination is made in favor of the refiners and against the public, who are the consumers, for it enables the refiners to obtain their raw material at a relatively chean price, and at the same time. relatively cheap price, and at the same time charge a very much higher price for the refined product.
"In addition to this, not many years ago

"In addition to this, not many years ago these gentlemen, the refiners, secured from the Government a bounty upon all the sugar which they exported of % of a cent a pound more than the duty which they paid to get it into the country. By this means they were not only able to undersell competitors in London and other foreign markets, but the price which they obtained for their refined ugar in the European market, after paying

than they obtained for it from American consumers.

'The late Secretary Manning and Mr.
Fairchild discovered this little game shortly
after they came into the Treasury Department, and the result was that this bounty was
considerably reduced. Whether they still receive any now or not is a matter of doubt
among the trade, but it is generally believed
that they do. Certainly it was the most outrageous case of robbing the public treasury,
as long as it lasted, that ever went unpunished, and now these same men, in order to
make up the loss in profits arising
from the reduction of the bounty formerly, given them, have resolved to merly given them, have resolved to take the public by the throat, and get the money out of it in the good old road agent fashion. The Sugar Trust amounts to agent lashed. The Sugar Trust amounts to nothing more or less than this, and, as may be seen, is utterly dependent upon the tariff for the successful carrying out of its scheme. At present the tariff discriminates in every particular in favor of the refiners and against the public, and until this is reversed the latter will continue to be at the mercy of the

monopoly.
"How does it affect the trade? Bless you. it means that where some men sold 150,000 tons of sugar a year here once, they don't sell 10,000 now. Besides this, it's turning all the foreign sugar away from this market at the present time. I know of purchases of thousands of tons that were made in Brazil and Cuba for this country, and which have been sent to foreign ports. Why, there was with and had thrown it on the floor after drawing it out.

of a new church was begun, the cornerstone of which was laid May 1, 1859, by Archbishop of which was laid May 1, 1859, by Archbishop water for orders and was sent to London. Who do you think is going to send sugar to this market when there is only one bidder for it, and who will say: 'Just hold that till I want it?' It's against all rules of business and commerce, and is actually driving business than the country."

ness away from the country.

THE HOTEL MEN OBJECT. How They are Taxed by the Scheme of the Sugar Trust.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel uses on an average 300 pounds of sugar a day. A difference in the price of one and one-half cent per pound would in a year make a difference in the expenses of the hotel of \$1,642.50. This amount is of course of slight account to that hotel, but if every article of food increased in value in the same proportion as sugar even so wealthy an establishment as the Fifth

Avenue would be seriously inconvenienced. The Gilsey House consumes each month 994 pounds of cut sugar, 679 pounds of powdered, 675 pounds of granulated and 348 pounds of brown, making a total of 2,696 pounds of sugar for each month, or about ninety pounds each day, the average cost of which for last month was 7% cents per

William Taylor, proprietor of the St. Denis Hotel, said: "This Sugar Trust ought to be broken up. We hotel people do not suffer as much as the poor grocers. The firm with which we deal have raised us one and a half cents per pound. We pay seven and a quarter cents a pound for granulated sugar. I do not look for any further advance, because the hotel trade is appreciated by the big wholesale firms and they will not risk losing it by increasing the price of sugar too much."

Charles Sprague, steward of the Grand Central Hotel, said: "We deal with Park & Tilford. They have raised us two cents per

Central Hotel, said: "We deal with Park & Tilford. They have raised us two cents per pound. We use about fifteen barrels of sugar a month. I would like to see this Sugar Trust swept out of existence. The wholesale houses will not raise the prices too often, as they might lose their hotel trade for other articles." F. T. Keith, manager of the Astor House,

F. T. Keith, manager of the Astor House, has no better coninion of the Sugar Trust than the other readers of The Evennic Womd.
Beginning with Oct. 1, he said, the hotel had gradually been paying more and more for sugar. The three kinds of sugar used in the hotel are cut loaf, powdered and granulated. After a few minutes' figuring Mr. Keith found that the hotel was paying 2 cents more per pound for cut loaf, 1½ cents for powdered and 1½ cents more for granulated than it had last fall.

Mr. Keith said: "The difference in our sugar bills will be between \$30 and \$35 a week. It is the worst kind of monopoly—a regular case of the rich robbing the poor. Kallroad pools are nothing in comparison. for here the people can't protect themselves

for here the people can't protect themselves

At the Merchant's Dining-Room, 100 Duane

Grand Union Hotel, in Forty-second street
and Park avenue. The Sugar Trust tax in
this instance, at the present cont-and-a-half
raise, is \$1,800 a year.

Horace H. Brockway, of the Ashland
House, puts the sugar consumption of his
house at 2,000 pounds a month. So the Trust
has now taxed him \$30 per month.

At August Schelcki's restaurant, 548 Third
avenue, one barrel of sugar a month is used,
or 300 pounds.

or 300 pounds. In John Hunt's small restaurant, 594 Third avenue, 120 pounds of sugar per month is the quantity used. "And while they put the extra tax on us we have to give the sugar away by the spoonful," said the proprietor.

J. F. M. Fowler, in his restaurant at 634
Third avenue, finds 300 pounds of sugar a month to be the necessary quantity. The

raise has taxed him \$4.50 per month already.

Lee B. Kellam, of 830 Third avenue, has now to add to his large extra coal expenses, the Trust increase on 600 pounds of sugareach month. Henkens & Rittel, with a small eatinghouse at 749 Third avenue, use 100 pounds of sugar per month. They find themselves taxed accordingly. At the Vanderbilt Hotel, Forty-Second

street and Lexington avenue, four large barrels of sugar, or 1,200 pounds, are used in a month. The present Trust tax there is

\$18 a month. The quantity of sugar used by the Hoffman The quantity of sugar used by the Hollman House each month is on the average as follows: Of powdered sugar, 2,450 pounds; of leaf sugar, 2,600 pounds; of granulated sugar, 810 pounds; of "C" sugar, 1,360 pounds, or a total of 7,220 pounds. This is an average of about 260 pounds per day.

The Grand Hotel consumes on the average sixty sounds per day a very large average of the pounds.

sixty pounds per day, a very large proportion of which is the loaf, cut and powdered vapounds of loaf cut, 340 pounds of "C" sugar, 750 pounds of powdered and 270 pounds of granulated, making a total for

one month of 1,890 pounds, or about 60 pounds each day. The granulated and "C" sugars are used in the hotel entirely in the preparation of the food consumed by the employees. ployees. Harrison Downs, chief clerk in the Morton fouse, has a very decided opinion of trusts.

I am opposed," he said emphatically, " to
he so-called trusts, of which the Sugar Trust is a shining example. They are the ruination of trade and a curse to the public. There was a good profit in sugar at its old price, and the one and one-half cent raise on the pound is an extortion. At this house a great deal of sugar is of course consumed in a court and the one and one half cent raise. month, and the one and one half cent raise

means from \$10 to \$15 extra cost a month on that commodity."

At Baker's restaurant in Third avenue. near Seventeenth street, Mr. Baker said:
"We certainly do feel the 1½ cent rise in
sugar, and it adds about one dollar at least
per week to our expenses. I am, of course,
opposed to 'Trusts.'"

JOSEPH HOFMANN'S SENTIMENT.

Written While the Mayor and Doctors Were Talking About His Case. Little Josef Hofmann, the musical prodigy, leaned his chubby elbows on a table in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon while Mayor Hewitt, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr.

discussing his physical condition.

The bright eyes of the lad wandered about the room and he occasionally glanced at the Mayor as if wondering what His Honor was Mayor as if wondering what His Honor was talking about.

Josef understands a good many English words, and he tapped his tiny little fingers on the table whenever he heard expressions known to him. There was a piece of official paper in front of the boy wonder, and a pen lay alongside of an inkstand.

Josef seized the pen and began scribling on the paper. He wrote his signature several times and then gave vent to his feelings of the moment as follows:

from Tin and less as to cause the water-pipes in the cellar to be clogged and it cost him \$3 to get them cleaned out. Judgment was found for the plaintiff in \$11.

LIKE PALACES NOWADAYS.

A Wondrous Difference Between the Drug Stores of To-Day and Forty Years Ago.

The march of progress during the past fifty years has wrought no more notable; change than in wiping away the drug store that our fathers knew. Instead of making a pilgrimage to the ill-smelling.

As soon as he had finished penning the above he crumpled up the paper and threw it aside. An Evening World reporter picked it up and Mr. Marcus Meyer, business manager for Mr. Abbey, approached the reporter and asked:

"What has Joseph written?"

He was shown the lines and a smile came

He was shown the lines, and a smile came over his face.

Mayor Hewitt glanced at the boy's writing and gave a hearty laugh when told that the

sentence meant : Can't you let me alone?" FUN FOR AFTER DINNER.



His Annual Swear-Off. From Judge. 1 Mr. Smileoften promised his wife he would never raise a drop of liquor to his lips again, but, though

he has not broken the promise, the whiskey get there just the same. Deceptive Appearances. (From Tid-Bits,)
Washington Lady (showing visitor the sights)— That gentleman who just sat down is an old member. The one now speaking is a neophyte.

Mrs. Aliwool-You don't say! Well, now, he Mrs. Allwool—You don't sa don't look a bit like a puginst!

Proof Against the Flood. It was during a freshet in Ohio. " Aren't you afraid your house will be swept away ?" was asked of a man who lived on the bank of the raging river.

'' No, there's too big a mortgage on the house, replied the owner, encorfully.

> Most Girls Think So. [From the Florida Nuss-Union.] The sweetest perfume's From the orange tree blooms.

street, Frank Ennes, who buys the sugar for the establishment, said: "We use about twelve hundred pounds of sugar a week. Figuring on a basis of one and one-half cents a pound, which is liberal, it will cost us from \$15 to \$15 a week more since the formation of the trust."

G. B. Washbarn, who buys the sugar for twelve about twelve hundred pounds of sugar a week. AN AVERAGE DAY'S WORK IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

Victoria Goldstein Gets a Verdict Against Her Employer for \$1.60 Unpaid Wages -A Bartender's Erratic Conduct-Abraham Michaelson Wanted \$10, but Got

Nothing-A Careless Domestic's Claim. Instice Steckler was feeling in good spirits. To made things warm for three transgressors, but was charitable to the unfortunate. The courtroom was crowded. Perhaps the cold weather drove many into the comfortable room, for one or two of the visitors went to sleep. A very stout German so far forgot himself as to snore loudly. This brought impartial justice down on his neck and he

went out. There was quite a sprinkling of women present, too. Victoria Goldstein, a pretty girl eighteen years of age, worked for John J. Dreper & Co., makers of dresstrimmings at 132 Green street. She sued the firm for \$1.60, and as there was no defense she was allowed the claim and \$5 costs. An ambitious Mayor's Marshal made an endeavor to collect the \$5, but the clerk preferred to hand it over to the girl in person.

Augusta Weiger worked in Minten's bakery for \$12 a month. She claimed that \$4 was due her, and as the baker did not set in a de. fense she was awarded the sum sued for.

The next case was a warning to ambitious shoppers of the gentler sex. Kate Quinlan was sued by Herman Hillemon, a dress-goods dealer, for \$27.50. The defense was very weak. Justice Steckler awarded Hillemon

Hingler as Bartender, at \$18 a month. He discharged him after six days' service. Hingler brought suit for a month's pay. Otten told a story of a little different hue. It was a pathetic tale of how Ernest so far forgot himself as to sample his employer's wares with the unhappy result of becoming sportive. Cigars, too, mysteriously disappeared, and customers complained that their potions lacked the elegance of finish usually served them at Otten's emporium. This case re-

lacked the elegance of finish usually served them at Otten's emporium. This case required thought. Judge Steckler announced that his decision would be forthcoming anon. Abraham Michaelson then came to the bas and said that \$10 would just about suit him. He said that Harris Solenski hired him to make coats. Work was slack and he had to leave after three days' service. The defendant said that Abraham had burnt a coat, which he offered in evidence, valued at \$6.50. Furthermore, he did not agree to pay him \$10. Judgment was found for the defendant. Abraham Rodman sued Herman Groff, a

for a summons. He had handled 320 pairs of trousers at five cents and forty-nine at four cents. Levy said that he had not employed the man, but his presser had. Wolf Sable testified that he was the presser in question, but he said that the plaintiff owed him \$6. Justice Steckler awarded Parets \$13.

only \$2.33.

The last case was that of Ida Klauber, a domestic, who sued Abraham Ortheim for \$14, a month's salary. Ostheim acknowledged the debt, but said that Ida had been so careless as to cause the water-pipes in the cellar to be clogged and it cost him \$3 to get them cleaned out. Judgment was found for the plaintiff in \$11.

For portraits and records of the leading com-

She Knew Him. [From the Sun Francisco Alta.] "Do you know the gentleman?" asked a San

A Comparison: Total Number of "Wants" published in The World during 1887..... Excess of World over Her-

ald 163,915 Number of columns of "Advts." in World dur-ing 1887..... Number of columns in Herald.....

ald...... 7,049 One of the Many.

type writer we placed an advertisement in the Herald of Jan. 8, at a cost of 75 cents, and received. Herald of Jan. 8, at a cost of to cents, and received by replies; in The WonLo of Jan. 8, at a cost of 75 cents, and received 115 replies.

We feel called upon to mention the fact, as had we been asked we would have said the difference would be impossible. Yours, J. & H. Lamb,

the full amount.

John M. Otten, jr., has a barroom in Sixth
avenue. Some time ago he employed Ernest
Hingler as Bartender, at \$18 a month. He

\$10. Judgment was found for the defendant. Abraham Rodman sued Herman Groff, a manufacturer of waistbands, for \$8, a week's salary. During the week he had made buttonholes, not from choice but to earn a living. The defendant said that he had not employed him. Judgment was deferred.

Paretz Millstein had worked for Simon Levy, of 33 Henry street, as a presser. He worked by the piece for three months. He wanted \$18.96 from the defendant. He included in his demand the \$1 that he had paid for a summons. He had handled \$20 pairs of trousers at five cents and forty-nine at

Henry E. Abbey and several physicians were was the next case. Mr. Japper's statement was that he had operated successfully on 365 pairs of trousers at 6% cents a piece. He therefore claimed \$23.92. The defense was not strong enough to stand and Justice Steckler awarded the plaintiff the full amount.

amount.

Benjamin Loebenthal, who had worked two days for Marx Goldstein, wanted \$4.66, as he was engaged at \$14 a week. Goldstein said that Benjamin had worked only one day. As his proof was convincing the defendant got

Instead of making a pilgramage to the ill-smelling. gloomy store, with a sickly green light in the window, the present generation buys its medicines in

dow, the present generation buys its medicines in a lofty, marble-floored and mirrored saloon, prevalent with the edor of sweet perfumes.

Medicines now go hand in hand with most of the things that go to make up the luxwry of life, and the druggist is said to take a greater proportion of the ladies' pin-money than the fashionable dress, maker and jeweller combined.

The drug palace is one of the most popular institutions of the nineteenth century. William H. Riker & Son's large establishment stands in the same place on Sixth avenue as it did forty years ago, but it covers five times the space and needs an army of clerks to supply its patrons.

A great business is done to prescriptions, a room for that purpose being set apart on the third floor, away from all noise and busile. Riker's leads the trade of the whole country in the sale of proprietary and toilet articles, and their triple extracts are the most hewitching and highly prized of perfumes.

Many ladies owe the beautiful whiteness and softness of their complexions to Riker's Perfumed Almond Meal, one of their latest discoveries.

The firm has recently felt the need of more room and has established the wholesale and manufacturing part of its business in a huge five-story building at Washington and Clarkon streets.

petitors in the great Madison Square race and a detailed plan of the arrangements at the Garden see to-morrow's Evening World.

Francisco lady of her little girl, in reference to the minister, who was making a pastoral call. "Of course I do," said the little dear. "He does the hollering at our church."

The World is THE "Want" Medium.

602,391 Total number in Herald... 438,476

Excess of World over Her-

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1888. DEAR SIR: Wishing to obtain a shorthand and

16,970

9,921